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Pohlia (Cacodon) porosa sp. nov.

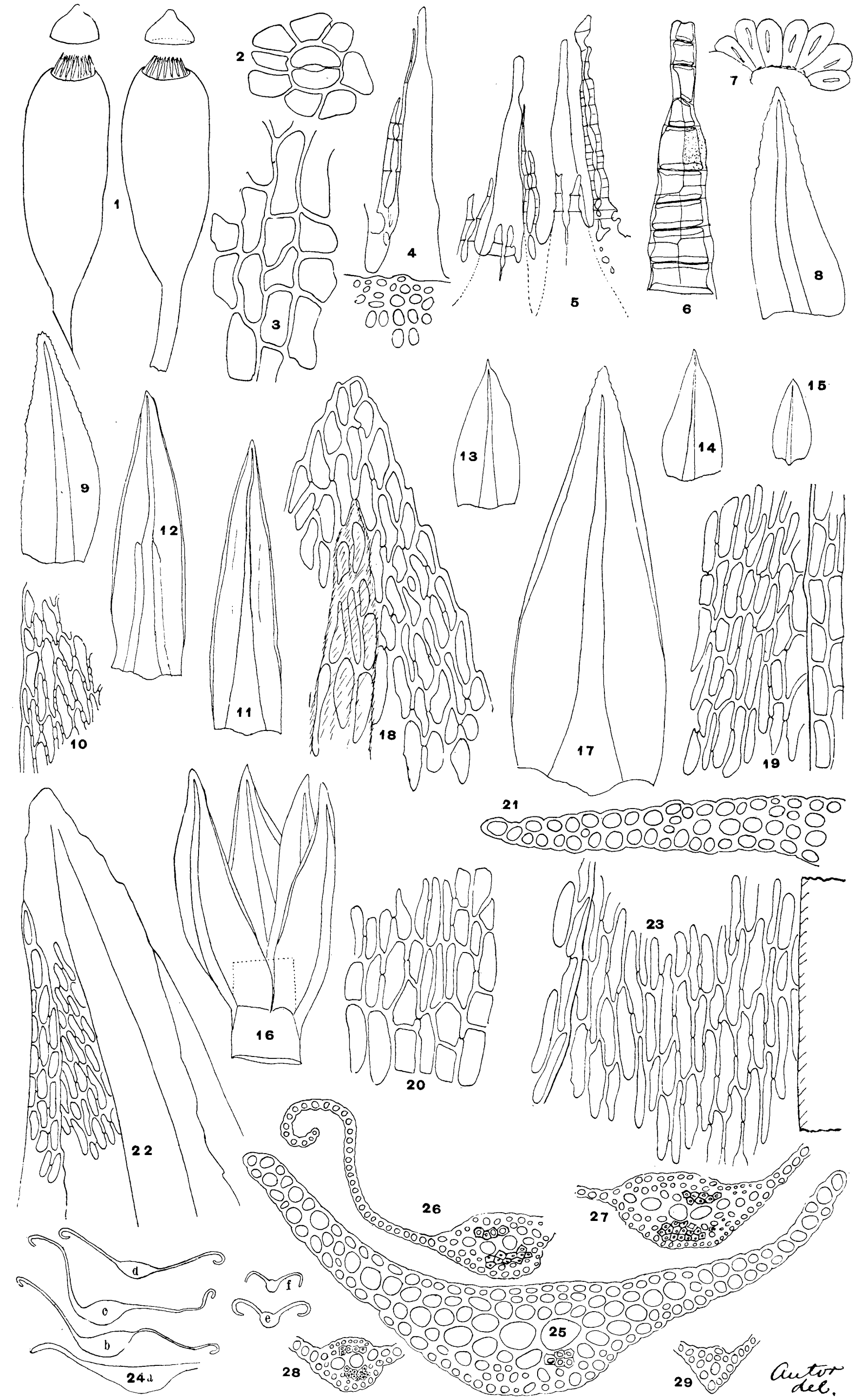
By Harold Lindberg

(With Plate 21)

Dioica: caespitosa: caulis ad 2 cm. usque altus, in sectione transversa rotundus, 0.25 mm. in diam., cellulae corticales parvae, incrassatae, brunneae, cellulae interiores majores, luteae, fasciculus centralis a cellulis minimis hyalinis formatus, inferna rufo-radiculosus, radicellis papillulosis: folia ovato-lanceolata, acuta, rigida, imbricata, viridia, concava, sicca adpressa, non nitida nec limbata, aetate brunnescentia, inferiora parva, 0.6–1 mm. longa, marginibus planis, superiora sensim sensimque parum majora et densiora, marginibus reflexis, crenulatis, nervo crasso, in media parte 0.075–0.1 mm. lato, basi et aetate brunneolo, infra apicem dissoluto, biconvexo, dorso prominente, cellulae parvae, incrassatae, inter se porosae, irregulares, apicales rhomboideae, 0.02–0.03 mm. longae et 0.005–0.009 mm. latae mediae rectangulares vel subserpentinae, ad 0.05 mm. longae, basilares rectangulares vel quadratae, ad 0.01 mm. latae: bracteae perichetii majores, circa 2 mm. longae et circa 0.55 mm. latae, e basi oblonga acutae, marginibus ubique reflexis et crenulatis, nervo in apice dissoluto, crasso, ad basin valde explanato, laminae ad basin a cellulis 2–3 teratosis formatae, cellulis ut in caeteris; bracteae interiores obtusiusculae, parvae, 0.5–1.4 mm. longae, marginibus planis, crenulatis, cellulae optime inter se porosae, incrassatae: seta 1.5 mm. alta, rubra, 0.23 mm. crassa, ad basin geniculata, laevissima, sicca flexuosa: theca subcylindrica, erecta et regularis, 2.5 mm. alta et 1 mm. crassa, brunnea, sicca et deoperculata sub ore leniter contracta, cellulis exothecia irregulariter quadratis et rectangularibus, parietibus plus minusve flexuosis, non incrassatis, 0.02 mm. latis; stomatibus superficialibus; annulus latus, revolubilis: exostomii dentes 0.33 mm. alti, anguste dolabriformes, acutissimi, pallide lutei, in apice marginati, minutissime papillulosi, lamellis circa 25: endostomium male evolutum, hyalinum, laevissimum, ciliis nullis vel rudimentariis, processubus angustis, perforatis, rarius dentibus aequilongis: spori pellucidi, virides, laevissimi, 0.017 (0.015–0.019) mm.: operculum 0.4 mm. altum, e basi convexa conicum et obtusum.

Planta mascula ignota.

Species pulcherrima *Pohliae* erectae, Lindb. Rev. bryol., 1883, p. f., proxima, sed differt endostomeo melius evoluto, theca majore, nervocrassiore, cellulis minoribus, incrassatis, inter se porosis, etc.



POHLIA POROSA

Hab. in America septentrionalis, Washington, Mt. Rainier, 8 Sept. 1898, ab J. A. Allen in terra humida alt. 6,500 p. s. m. lecta et mihi benevole a Mrs. E. G. Britton communicata.

Explicatio Tabulae 21

FIG. 1. Theca et operculum, × 24.
FIG. 2. Stoma, × 365.
FIG. 3. Cellulae exothecii, × 365.
FIG. 4. Pars peristomii extra visa.
FIG. 5. Pars peristomii, × 260, intus visa, × 260.
FIG. 6. Apex dentis exostomii, × 560.
FIG. 7. Pars annuli, × 260.
FIGS. 8 et 9. Bracteae interiores, × 80.
FIG. 10. Cellulae bracteae interiores, × 365.
FIGS. 11 et 12. Bracteae perichaetii, × 35.
FIGS. 13–15. Folia inferiora caulis feminini, × 35.
FIG. 16. Folia superiora caulis sterilis, × 80.
FIG. 17. Folium caulis sterilis, × 80.
FIG. 18. Areolatio apicis ejusdem folii, × 560.
FIG. 19. Areolatio medii ejusdem folii, × 560.
FIG. 20. Areolatio basis ejusdem folii, × 560.
FIG. 21. Sectio transversa laminae ad basin ejusdem folii, × 560.
FIG. 22. Apex bracteae perichaetii (Fig. 12), × 365.
FIG. 23. Areolatio medii ejusdem folii, 560.
FIG. 24. Sectiones transversae bracteae perichaetii, × 110.
FIG. 25. Sectio transversa ad basin bracteae perichaetii (Fig. 12), × 365.
FIGS. 26–29. Sectiones transversae foliorum, × 365.

HELSINGFORS, FINLAND, 19 January, 1900.